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Mount Vernon Democratic Banner May 24, 1872

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The Banner.

Official Paper of the County.

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1872.

NEWS ITEMS.

Minister Sickles has arrived at Madrid. Hon. C. F. Adams has left Paris for Geneva.

The Robeson investigation report will be made to-day.

Georgia negroes appeal to Congress to aid in sending them to Liberia.

Secretary Fish has been elected a Director of the New Jersey Railroad.

One McIlvaine, a wall street broker, is reported to have absconded with \$40,000.

Sir Thomas Dakin, ex-Lord Mayor of London, has arrived at New York.

Ex-Governor Daniel Hawes will represent New Jersey in the Prison Reform Congress.

Preparations are making for a Greeley ratification meeting in Union Square, New York, May 28th.

Two boys, a man and two young women were drowned at Dubuque Sunday by the upsetting of skiffs.

It is stated that 75,000 quarts more of milk are sold daily in New York than are brought to market.

The twenty-fifth session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy convened in Washington Tuesday.

Nemaha county, Nebraska, has voted \$130,000 in aid of the Trunk Railroad, to make connections with St. Louis.

A railroad contractor named Robert White was shot, it is supposed fatally, by Franklin Norton, at Rockaway, L. I. Monday.

E. B. Taylor, member of the National Republican Committee, and formerly a prominent journalist of Kansas, died at Omaha Tuesday.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at Castle Garden Monday, the largest number landed in one day since the establishment of the institution.

Samuel J. Little, formerly of Indiana, left Nashville April 30 to attend the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and has not been heard from since. His friends are alarmed.

It is thought that the troubles with the striking Lake Superior miners are about ended. Seven ring leaders are under arrest. Bail to the amount of \$20,000 has been offered for the release of the prisoners, and not accepted.

Hon. Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has been interviewed by the Washington Capital. Among other things he observed:

"The platform put forth at Cincinnati is a broad, fair, democratic platform. There is nothing passive in that. Now, if the Convention that meets at Baltimore finds, in its wisdom, that Greeley fits the platform, we will make the best fight for him we can. I have no question but when the canvass warms up and men take sides as men are wont to do, that the entire Democratic party will be found striving for the right."

"A very fair pretense has been gotten up for postponing the publication of the testimony in the New Orleans investigation. It is now pretended that it is necessary to take more testimony before the report can be made. This is simply a subterfuge to delay the publication of the report until after the Presidential election. The revelations are such that if made before that time, Grant's prospects for reelection would be wholly destroyed. Hence the report is withheld upon the flimsiest sort of a pretext."

John Gall is the oldest convict in the Ohio Penitentiary. He has been a prisoner since 1836, and has grown old and childish in the service of the State. His crime was murder. He has ceased to labor and spends his time in talking about thro' the prison; he imagines that he owns the institution and is accumulating a vast fortune of convict labor. Every night in his cell he dreams and imagines that he counts money by the ton, and drinks whiskey by the barrel.

We rather like the freshness that characterizes the Radical press just now. Administration journals had the nomination of Mr. Greeley as a herald of Grant's success. If two Republican candidates brighter than Grant's prospects so much, wouldn't it be a good idea to nominate half a dozen? The Democracy will file no objections.

Grant's thieves in South Carolina have stolen so much that a few days ago the insane asylum at Columbia, in which there were 295 patients at the date of the last report, was absolutely without provisions, and the superintendent was indebted to the charity of a private citizen for the means of feeding the afflicted creatures under his charge.

The World of Saturday publishes a list of forty-five leading Democratic newspapers in favor of a straight Democratic Presidential ticket; eighty-eight in favor of awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention, and proposing to support its nominee whoever they be, and twenty-nine in favor of the Cincinnati nominees.

An enormous crocodile, captured near Unyanyembe, Central Africa, last month, was cut open and the bones of a man, a wallet containing pawn tickets a Geneva watch and chain, together with several manuscript letters to the New York Herald, found in its stomach.

A new law regulating County Infirmarys was passed by the Ohio Legislature, April 16, 1872, it provides that no person shall be appointed to Superintendent or "hold any other post in the infirmary" who is "related to either of the Directors by blood or marriage." What do Grant men think of this provision?

Grant's Administration has made a square back down on the British treaty, withdrawing the claim for consequential damages. There is surely a lack of brains at the White House. Knowledge and experience are important in dealing with foreign governments, especially such as that of Britain.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLATHE, JOHNSON CO., KANSAS.

Friday, May 10, 1872.

DEAR BANNER—I have always held Johnson county, spoken of as the "granary of Kansas," but I have not as yet seen other portions of the State, so do not feel at liberty to express an opinion that might do injustice to other sections. But this much I will say, however, that a more beautiful country I have never seen in all my travels than from Kansas City to Olathe, and from Olathe East, to the Missouri line. Of course it is all a prairie country, but it differs from the prairies of Illinois, in this, that while the latter are mostly a "dead level," those of this part of Kansas are rolling with plenty of good spring water, and pretty streams, abounding in fish. Johnson county is peopling very rapidly, and I am informed that at present there is not a single tract of government land to be had.

Although most of the farmers hereabouts have settled in the country within the last few years, yet it is astonishing what improvements they have made in this short time. There are some very handsome and comfortable farm houses, which are neatly furnished, with Brussels and Ingrain carpets on the floors, walnut and mahogany furniture, engravings and oil paintings, good libraries, and other evidences of culture—and all this in places where Mr. Lo but a few years ago held undisputed sway!

The great difficulty the people of this part of Kansas labor under is the want of lumber for fuel. There are many spots of good timber scattered over the country, and farmers who have no timber on their farms generally purchase from one to three acres of woodland two or three miles away, where they cut their stove wood when the busy season is over. Corn cobs are carefully put away in a dry place, and are also used for fuel. As for building lumber and lumber, it is all brought hundreds of miles by Railroad, mostly from Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis. The prices for lumber at Olathe are as follows: Native lumber, \$20 per M; pine flooring, \$400; shingles, \$4.50; pine flooring, \$450; shingles, \$4.50; pine flooring, \$450; shingles, \$4.50.

Induced, there is but little fencing done in this country. The size of the farms are generally a quarter section or 160 acres, although many farmers own an entire section. The first thing a farmer does is to run a fence around his boundary lines. Where stone can be had the fence is constructed of that material, but generally light posts are inserted in the ground at 8 feet apart and three boards or rails, and sometimes one board and a couple of galvanized wires are stretched from post to post. This light fence is only intended for temporary use, or until the hedges, which are set out around nearly every farm, are sufficiently grown to protect the premises. A farm is generally one large field, with patches for wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, fax, orchard, &c., by themselves, but no fences to divide them. A pasture lot is sometimes fenced off, to keep the cattle from trespassing on the growing crops, and frequently the cattle are tethered close to keep them within circumscribed limits. On the line and between every section there are good country roads, which run East and West and North and South. Of course those running directly to the country town or nearest village are the most traveled.

Land has greatly increased in price in Johnson county within the last few years, and still appears to have an upward tendency. Improved land ranges from \$25 to \$50 per acre; while unimproved ranges from \$10 to \$20. Farm crops and all kinds of produce are about as high here as with us. The present prices, for the articles named are: Wheat, \$1.85; corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.00; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 20c; eggs, 10c; Prairie hay, delivered at Kansas City, \$17 per ton; timothy, at same market, \$20 per ton.

The winter here has been unusually severe, and the Spring is uncommonly late. A great deal of the winter wheat has been killed, and some farmers will have to buy all their breadstuffs, which is hard on them; but the corn and potato crops seldom or ever fail, and hence no suffering is anticipated. The soil is rich, and black as mud, having an average depth of two feet. About sixty feet of shelled corn is the average yield to an acre, and about twenty bushels of wheat to an acre. Apples, peaches, and all kinds of fruit trees do well in Kansas, and farmers are planting large orchards. Many farmers are planting walnut, maple and other kinds of trees that have a rapid growth, for the benefit of posterity. "Blessing on the man who plants a tree," said the old proverb.

Olathe, the seat of justice of Johnson county, is a beautiful and thriving village, with a population of about 2,000. It has a handsome public square or park, but as yet has no court house, or county buildings. The houses are mostly frame, and there are several brick buildings of stone and brick. It is a brisk business town, with an abundance of stores, which appear to be well supplied with all kinds of goods. There are fewer saloons than are usually found in towns of its size in the West, which speaks well for the morals of the people. There are two newspapers published in Olathe, the *Mirror* and the *News-Letter*—both Republican papers, the first being "Liberal," supporting Greeley and Brown, and the latter Radical, supporting the Grant administration. They are both respectable looking sheets and are pretty well supported. The Kansas State Debt and Drain Asylum is located at Olathe. It is a large and well-built stone edifice, two stories high, and will present a more attractive appearance when the grounds are better improved around it. The Public School building is a large and substantial stone structure, and is the pride and boast of the citizens. J. B. Pollock, Esq., formerly of Mt. Vernon, who read law with Hon. W. H. Smith, is the Superintendent of the Public Schools, and appears to be very popular here.

Olathe has two Railroads—one running from Kansas City, South to Fort Scott, and another a branch of the Missouri Pacific, running East and West, from Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the main line, to Lawrence, Kansas. The recent "Great Land Sale" in Olathe did not amount to much, as the lots offered for sale were located in the outskirts of the town, while there are an abundance of good building lots, in more central and desirable locations.

This county, being on the borders of Missouri, was the scene of terrible conflicts during the late civil war, and many incidents are related to me that are thrilling and heart-rending, but it is probably better to let them pass into forgetfulness, to revive their recollection, by giving a detailed history of events that all good citizens must deplore. One of the worst effects of the war was the demoralization it entailed upon society. Hundreds of

reckless scoundrels, the offshoots of both armies, who unfortunately survived the conflict, and who were too lazy to work for a living, have been roaming around the country, plundering the people, stealing horses, &c. But the prompt and summary justice meted out to these outlaws by the people, has well-nigh rid the country of them, and at present farmers have little or no trouble from such characters.

About three or four miles South of this spot where I am now writing, is the "Black Block" Indian Reservation, so-called after the leader of the Shawnee tribe, who once resided there. When the war broke out, "Black Block" and men, not caring much which side whipped, and not wishing to be subject to the raids and depredations of both armies, cleared out to the Cherokee country, where they have since remained, with no intimation that they intend returning. After they left, their lands, amounting to about thirty-three thousand acres, has been "squatted" upon by white men, who have made improvements thereon, but who have not paid one dollar for the land, nor a cent into the county treasury in the way of taxes. Trouble is anticipated with these "squatters," some day not far distant; but in what shape it will come no one can tell. They certainly have no legal title to the land; but as the Government has parted with its title to the Indians, and those Indians have "squatted" the exclusive control, and claim the protection of the laws, while they contribute nothing towards the maintenance of courts of justice. They hold the balance of power, and both parties in Johnson county appear to think that it is their interest to "keep in" with them. Probably an act of Congress will become necessary to settle the difficulty.

We shall remain here until some time next week, but from whence my next letter will be written is at present unknown to myself.

L. H.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

DEAR BANNER—Before leaving Johnson county, I had the pleasure of witnessing what I had often read and heard of, viz:

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

These fires are a common thing all over Kansas in the Spring of the year. Almost every evening since we came into this State, we have seen lights in the distance, like a city on fire; but on Monday night our friends concluded to gratify our wishes by giving us a pyrotechnic display on a prairie about half a mile distant. The dry grass was ignited "all along the lines," and in a few minutes we witnessed one of the grandest lights I ever beheld. From our point of observation, which was a slight elevation, we could witness the curious movements of the fire. Sometimes it appeared like a sheet of water on fire, and again, when the wind would slightly change, and two opposing flames would approach each other, like the movement of a grand army engaged in battle. You could almost fancy you could see the men marching and countermarching, highly excited, and full of vengeance! It is singular how illusory the optic nerves become, aided by a sensitive imagination, in witnessing such a display at night. Every Spring, the long dry grass, grown the preceding year is burnt, so as to kill the weeds, and enable the new grass to grow stronger and make better food for horses and cattle. It also puts the ground in better condition for cultivation.

In early times, before the settlement of the country, these prairie fires sometimes gave a great deal of trouble, and caused the loss of life, by the reason of the extraordinary speed of their travel, overtaking, as they frequently did, the emigrant family in their passage through the country. The only hope of safety, when the emigrant was caught in a prairie on fire, was to make a halt, and at once set fire to the prairie near him, and burn an open space into which he could retire before the approaching flames reached him, and thus make his escape.

BREAKING THE PRAIRIE.

Is one of the most important features of pioneer life in Kansas, like clearing the forests with the pioneers of Ohio sixty or seventy years ago. The prairie plow is double the size and weight of ordinary farm plows, and turns over a furrow 14 or 15 inches wide. Three or four horses or mules (I have seen no oxen at work in this part of Kansas) are attached to the plow, and with one man to drive and another to steady the plow, "the work goes bravely on." This first plowing or breaking the ground is by no means deep, as I had supposed—only two or three inches of the surface being turned over, which breaks up and kills the roots of the prairie grass and weeds. The next season, the ground being mellow, the plow is allowed to make a much deeper furrow, generally about six inches deep. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes or any other kind of crop, will grow the better season upon the broken prairie, and will yield a good crop; and for wheat the first year's crop is generally the surest and best.

Yesterday (Tuesday) at 3:20 P. M., we took the Missouri Pacific accommodation train at Olathe and arrived at Lawrence, Douglas county at 6. Eight miles west of Olathe, at Kill Creek, we struck the valley of the Kansas (or as the Indians called it, the Kaw) river, and kept the valley up to Lawrence. The Kansas is a beautiful little stream, about the size of the Allegheny, and until the days of Railroads, steamboats of a light draught, navigated it to Manhattan, about 140 miles above Lawrence. But a steamer now but seldom disturbs the tranquility of its waters, and "a stillness as of death" dwells along its meandering banks. The valley being well timbered, and with but few improvements, it presents a rather wild and romantic appearance; but back of the river, on rolling prairie country, very much like Johnson county, and is occupied by thrifty farmers. There are several pretty little villages between Olathe and Lawrence, and the most conspicuous sign to be seen in them from the cars is "LAND OFFICE."

LAWRENCE.

As we approached Lawrence, the celebrated province known as Blue Mound, or "Pilot Knob" was pointed out to us, rendered famous during the perilous times in "bleeding Kansas," as the signal station of Jim Lane, from which the "Free State men," who had their headquarters at Lawrence, was kept advised of the approach of the "Border Ruffians" as they were called from Missouri. The history an incidents of those fearful days are familiar to most newspaper readers, and I do not propose to revive them in this editorial correspondence.

Lawrence is really a most beautiful little city, with a population of about twelve thousand, and is celebrated as the loca-

tion of the University of Kansas. The town was laid out in 1854, but was buried in ashes in 1863, by Quintrell's band of outlaws. It had then a population of about 3,000. Quintrell was an Ohio man and came to Kansas as an Abolitionist, and for a time taught school. He quarreled with some of the men of his own party, and out of revenge, when the war broke out, he moved into Missouri, raised a regiment of outlaws and dare-devil adventurers, and invaded Kansas, burning towns, destroying property, and shooting down all who were supposed to be unfriendly to his lawless and diabolical purposes. But aid came from Massachusetts, and Lawrence was speedily rebuilt. It has now elegant brick and stone business blocks, handsome private residences, beautiful streets, nearly two miles of Nicholson pavement, and a line of street cars running from the depot of the Kansas Pacific R. R. on the North side of the river, to the vicinity of the University. Lawrence has four Railroads, viz: The Missouri Pacific (Branch to Pleasant Hill) on the South side of the Kansas river; the Kansas Pacific, on the North side, running to Denver; the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, now finished South to the line of the Indian Territory; and the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific. A Railroad is being constructed to Cardonka, to connect with the Atchison and Topeka road, in process of construction to Santa Fe.

Lawrence is well supplied with newspapers, which appear to be doing a flourishing business. There are two daily Republican papers, the *Tribune* and the *Journal*,—the first edited by JOHN SPEER, Esq., formerly editor of the *Medina Gazette*, and the latter edited by D. W. THATCHER, Esq., who is now East, but is supposed to be friendly to the "Liberal" movement to defeat Grant. The *Standard* is the name of the Democratic paper, (weekly) edited by NATHAN CREB, also from Ohio. It is a capital paper, and is very popular with sensible people of all parties. There is a German paper here, which goes for Greeley and Brown, and also a handsome Agricultural paper called the *Kansas Spirit*, edited by J. S. Kallioch, which has a large and growing circulation. Mr. K. is also one of the proprietors of the Eldridge House, the leading hotel in the city, and "runs" a farm and other enterprises of a miscellaneous character. I had almost forgotten to state that Mr. SPEER once worked as a jour printer in the office of the old *Republican Times*, in Mt. Vernon, under the administration of "Squire Cochran." He came to Kansas during the exciting times of slavery, shouted for "God and liberty," became a Radical leader, and although not a relative of Grant, secured a good fat office, which he well deserved for his labors in the "cause." He is, however, a very agreeable and intelligent gentleman, and I am indebted to him for many courtesies during our stay in Lawrence.

The Kansas River is now being dammed at Lawrence, and it is in contemplation to erect manufacturing and agricultural works here, to be propelled by water power. Indeed, what the West (of course I mean this part of the West) most needs now, is manufacturing establishments of various kinds, and more especially for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The grocery and dry goods business is entirely overdone, and hotels and saloons, billiard halls and restaurants, are entirely too numerous for the health and prosperity of Western towns. The question of constructing water works is being now agitated, with every prospect of success.

THURSDAY, May 16.

Yesterday afternoon at the special invitation of General JOHN FRAZER, the learned, popular and energetic President of the

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,

we had the pleasure of taking a ride out to that Institution, which is located on the top of a beautiful hill on the west side of the city, called "Mount Oread." General Frazer is a native of Scotland, where he received a thorough, classical and scientific education in the University of Edinburgh. Soon after his arrival in this country he became Professor of Mathematics, &c., in Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., which he held until the war broke out, when he raised a regiment in Washington, Beaver Fayette and Green counties, Pa. At the close of the war he received a pressing invitation to come to Kansas, and take charge of the new University, which he accepted, and at once removed to Lawrence.

This University originated in a grant of twenty-two sections of land by Congress for the establishment of a State University. Under an act of the Legislature of Kansas, a Board of Regents was appointed, who completed, over six years ago, what is now called the "old building," which has been occupied until the elegant new building was completed. The new building, (one wing of which is now completed and occupied), was erected with the proceeds of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds, generously voted by the city of Lawrence, as a gift to the State University. The entire cost of the building, when completed, will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which shows how judiciously money can be expended when not placed at the disposal of a "ring." The new edifice is of yellow limestone, built in the style known as rock-face broken ashlar. The coigns, the sills, and the arches over the doors and windows are of Manhattan stone. All the partition walls are of stone, twenty inches thick, and abound in flues for heating and ventilation. The rooms devoted to scientific uses—chemistry, physics, &c.—will be abundantly provided with gas, water and steam.

The following are the dimensions and divisions: Length 246 feet; width of middle 98 feet; width of wings 62 feet; height of observatory 95 feet; height of basement story in clear 10 feet; first story 13 feet; second story 14 feet; third story 13 feet; height 94 by 56, and 35 feet high. The whole number of rooms is fifty-four; very large and spacious; eight rooms 18 by 33; two rooms 15 by 37; sixteen rooms 11 by 13. Total 54 rooms. This is exclusive of corridors, staircases, &c.

Three courses of instruction are given, viz: a classical course, a scientific course, and a course in civil and topographical engineering, all three extending over four years. Students, however, whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a complete course are allowed the privilege of selecting such studies as they are found upon examination, to be competent to pursue with advantage. There are at present three hundred students in the University, one half of whom are ladies, and there are ten Professors in the different departments, all thorough scholars and competent teachers. I need scarcely add, that the University is a free school, which is open not

only to the children of Kansas but those of every other State, "without money and without price." There are many interesting features connected with the course of study, I should like to notice, but I have neither time or room to do so at present. From the top of the observatory, 95 feet high, we had a glorious view of Lawrence, the Kaw valley, and the surrounding country for twenty-five miles, which alone will recompense one for a visit to Lawrence.

Soon after returning from the University, JOHN SPEER, Esq., editor of the *Tribune*, and his worthy lady, called upon us at our hotel, and very kindly took us in their carriage to all parts of the city and vicinity, including the beautiful Cemetery. We had a most delightful drive, and it was nearly dark when we returned.

And now, in conclusion, I will say that I am perfectly delighted with Lawrence. Indeed, it pleases me better than any other place I have ever seen leaving home. The only objectionable feature of the town that I can discover, is its political character, which is deeply, darkly Radical. But, these Radicals are so clever and kind to strangers, so open-hearted and generous, that we have felt as much at home among them as though we were with Democrats.

This morning at 11:20 we will leave on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad for Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory, stopping at Humboldt and other points on the road. L. H.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* names eight Administration papers in Illinois which have gone over to Grant and Greeley during the past week?

The Portland, Maine, *Argus* says: "An old white hat is better than a military shako, especially if it carries more brains and a gold pen is better than a cigar."

Senator Schurz is reported as saying that, in his opinion, the Cincinnati nominations are considerably stronger among his German friends than they were a week ago.

In the Kansas Parliament, Mr. Galt said that peace with the United States was a necessity to England. Every concession to the United States was a step toward annexation.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, one of Grant's leading henchmen, has positively declared that a straight Democratic ticket for President and Vice-President should be run, if he has to contribute \$25,000 toward it.

The New York *Evening Post* was very loud in its abuse of Grant till Greeley was nominated, and then its hatred to the *Tribune* made it forget its hostility to Grant. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "This is pitiful."

"As well as we can judge," says the *St. Louis Republican*, "there are just three parties in this country at present; one is the Radical party; another is the Liberal and Democratic coalition, and the third is Mr. Sumner. There is a fourth, consisting of the cowards."

The New York *Tribune* says it is reported in Washington, on the best authority, that Wilson, of Iowa, is no longer the Administration candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but that the friends of General Grant will unite on the renomination of Mr. Colfax.

The Indiana Democracy strongly favor co-operation with the Liberal Republicans, and an effort will be made, with a reasonable prospect of success, to have the State Democratic Convention, which meets on the 12th of June, declare in favor of Greeley and Brown.

PERSONAL.

B. Gratz Brown learned to write his name in the middle while at college. A regular semi-annual trial of Mac Donald Check, the Indiana murder case, commenced on Monday last.

Conrad Anteuille, aged seventy-one who came to join his children in this country, met them on the dock, at New York, and fell dead of overjoy.

The new headman at Paris is forty years old and six feet high, and can knock down an ox as readily as a car conductor can knock down a nickel.

Ferdinand Spann, of Webster county, Ga., hanged his wife the other night, who had but one leg and a dog with a girl that had an unimpaired pair.

A citizen of Sycamore, Ill., chased a "striped cat" out of his house the other day. He burned his clothes immediately after, and his wife went away on a visiting tour the next day.

The heirs of Robert Harper, of Albany, N. Y., have been compelled by a court of law to refund \$765, being principal and interest of a bet of \$600, which the deceased won on the Presidential election of 1868.

The first immigrant from Greenland ever known arrived in New York from Halifax last week. The climate being to him oppressive, he informed a Scandinavian acquaintance that he should go back at the first chance.

Maggie Buchanan, of the Chicago *Post*, will tell what she knows about Milton at Detroit on the 5th of June. We are afraid that a comfortable place among the successful rostrum pounders of the day will prove a Paradise Lost to Maggie.

The Queen has presented Captain Speedy, who had charge of the son of King Theodore at the close of the Abyssinian war, with a handsome gold watch and chain. On the watch was engraved, "To Captain Speedy, from Victoria R."

Miss Laura Ream, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, having been elected a delegate to the Republican Congressional Convention, accepted the position, but with the understanding that she should be counted out the "strong-minded" of her sex.

Chattanooga stirred the ire of Olive Logan recently. She was requested to pay for delivering her lecture \$10 city tax, \$15 State tax, \$15 county tax, and \$6 fees to Sheriff and Clerk; total, \$46. The people growled because Olive lectured the second night in a walking suit instead of full dress.

A Washington correspondent says: "Kate Chase Sprague has been devoted herself, with motherly wisdom, to her family of little ones. Mother Sprague places the snug little sum of \$300,000 in the bank for each of Katie's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of \$50,000 for Kate herself."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The BANNER having a circulation of several hundred larger than any other paper in the county, is therefore the best medium through which business men can reach the public.

How It Stands.

The Grant men make light of those who have left that party for Greeley. Below are the names of leading men on both sides. Horace has the cream.

Proclaimed leaders in the *Republican* and *Liberal* party who have left the Democratic party and who left the Democratic party to organize.

Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, B. E. Fenton, Cassius M. Clay, Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, Geo. W. Julian, Rufus B. Spaulding, Theodore Tilton, David D. Field, Thos. W. Tipton, John W. Palmer, David A. Wells, Henry D. Davis, A. C. Curtis, J. D. Cox, Wm. M. Grosvonts, J. D. DeForest, J. S. Fowler, H. H. Helper, Sinclair Toussy, Phil Sheridan, Lieut. Gov. Koener, Charles F. Adams, Ex-Gov. Blair, Michels, and all of Grant's friends.

Ulysses S. Grant, Benj. F. Butler, Simon Cameron, Oliver P. Morton, John W. Forney, John A. Logan, Gen. Longstreet, A. J. Cresswell, Geo. M. Robeson, Tom Murphy, Daniel I. Sikes, Wm. Sprague, Wm. B. Stokess, Conrad Baker, Jos. Harlan, Henry B. Blow, James D. Davis, J. L. Orr, Lamont Hamilton, M. C. Hamilton, Matt. H. Carpenter, Powell Clayton, John A. Dix, E. A. Burdick, Wm. McKim, and all of the Grant party.

Physicians want promptly attended to. Prescriptions carefully prepared. All articles guaranteed pure. May 24-72

Attachment Notice.

Underlying partners, doing business in Ohio, under that name, plaintiffs.

Philip E. Robertson, et al. defendants.

Before William Dunbar, J. P., of Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio.

On the 8th day of May, 1872, said J. P. issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of \$123.80.

CORNER, ROBERTSON, ATTYS FOR PLA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Terence Smith, et al. defendants.

Before William Dunbar, J. P., of Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio.

On the 14th day of May, A. D., 1872, said J. P. issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

CORNER, ROBERTSON, ATTYS FOR PLA.

NOW LOOK HERE.

300 lbs. French Yellow Ochre

300 lbs. Eng. Venetian Red,

100 lbs. Raw Umber,

100 lbs. Burnt Umber,

150 lbs. Chrome Green,

100 lbs. Chrome Yellow,

100 lbs. Vandyke Brown,

100 lbs. Indian Red,

100 lbs. Coach Black,

100 lbs. Lamp Black,

200 lbs. Red Lead,

100 lbs. American Vermilion

Just opened at SMITH'S

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

May 17, 1872. Mt. Vernon, O.

COOPER'S Mount Vernon White Lead,

unsurpassed for brilliancy and whiteness.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at

SMITH'S Drug Store.

May 17, 1872.

HAIRY Shave of Drugs and Medicines.

Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Oil, Spices,

and Soap and Perfumery, just opened at

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,

